





THE AMERICA









PUBLISHED BY SCOTT STAMP & CEING.

18 EAST 2349 ST NEW YORK





1901

CONTENTS

			PAGE.									
THE STAMPS OF GREECE,-by Crawford Capen,			287									
HISTORY OF THE STAMPS OF ALSACE AND LORRAINE,-by	Jules	Bouvez	291									
Some Historical Notes on the Hawaiian Islands,-by												
H. B. Phillips,	-		295									
OUR ENGLISH LETTER,-by Edward J. Nankivell, -			300									
THE HAGUE PHILATELIC EXHIBITION,—by F. E. Wils	on,		302									
THE TÊTE BÊCHE STAMPS OF FRANCE AND COLONIES,—b	y F. M	arconnet	, 310									
PORTUGUESE COLONIAL REMAINDERS TO BE AUCTIONED,			314									
Notes,		-	316									
CHRONICLE, -			322									
THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY, NEW YORK,			326									
BIRMINGHAM PHILATELIC SOCIETY, -	7	-	327									
THE COLLECTORS CLUB, -			328									





American

Tournal of Philately.

A Monthly Journal devoted to the interests of Stamp Collectors.

Official organ of the National Philatelical Society of New York and of the Staten Island Philatelical Society of Staten Island.

Published by The Scott Stamp & Coin Co., Limited, 18 H. 23d St., New York. JOHN N. LUFF. Editor.

Subscription for the U. S. and Canada, 80c.

NOV. I, 1001. Single Copies, scts

The Stamps of Greece.

BY CRAWFORD CAPEN.

Continued from page 260.

ATHENS PRINT, COARSE IMPRESSION.

Figures on the backs of all stamps until 1880, except the one and two lepta and 30 and 60 lepta when issued.

There has been a great deal of confusion between the different shades of the coarser impression of the Athens print. These stamps were produced by inferior printers in the city of Athens after the better workmen, sent from Paris, had turned over the plates and presses to their successors. A great variety of inks was used in the printing of all the different values, thus a multiplicity of shades resulted and this, combined with the gradual deterioration of the plates, producing rough and blotchy stamps, occasioned confusion in relation to the dates of issue in the minds of collectors. The variations are, of course, greatest in those stamps of which the largest numbers were printed.

Following the issues from year to year we find frequent changes in the coloring of the five, ten, twenty and forty lepta stamps, although the differences are least in the five lepta on account of the fact that the source from which the ink was derived and the climatic influence upon the ink seem to have been such as to produce greater uniformity than we find in the cases of the other values. The same facts may be true of the one and two lepta stamps but of these it has never been possible to collect as large a number of dated

specimens as in the other varieties.

The condition of the plates became so bad about the year 1870 that the authorities secured the cleaning of them. It is said that they imported a workman from Germany who understood the process and put the plates intothe best possible condition. It was not possible to restore them to the same condition as that in which they were at the time the Paris prints were made but the restoration was such that the stamps from them have a finer and clearer appearance than that of any printed since the first Athens impressions were made. They also approach, in the general appearance, the Paris prints. These lasted for a short time only. The plates gradually became clogged and impressions from them poorer than those which were made before the cleaning process was attempted. This deterioration was so gradual that there are many specimens of stamps which are likely to be classed with earlier prints because they show a certain measure of coarseness which did not belong to the earliest issues from the cleaned plates. It is possible, however, in some cases, to determine by the shades whether the coarse prints were made before or after the cleaning process was employed.







r Lepton.—The confusion in dates of issue mentioned above has been especially evident in this stamp. The issue of a red brown stamp was made in 1880, at the same time as the gray brown stamp commonly listed, and it was printed in all the years after that time until the issue was discontinued. It came in many shades from the lightest to the darkest and in all grades of impression, although, usually, it was of the very coarsest quality. This stamp thas usually been assigned to the period from 1863 to 1871 and supposed to be the red brown stamp of the catalogue. The earliest stamps of this print come in all shades from a light red brown to a chocolate and on paper which is usually of a creamish tinge, although it sometimes, as in 1871, is fully as yellow as the stamp of 1877 printed on paper called yellowish.

A distinctive characteristic of this stamp is that the lines on the face and neck, while coarse, are usually separated one from another by a white space whereas the stamps of 1880 and later are almost invariably found with lines, the spaces between which are filled with ink so as to form spots of solid color. The cleaning of the plate in 1870 produced a stamp which is easily distinguish-

able from all the others of this denomination. It is of a red brown tinge. The main difference between this cleaned plate and the previous issues is seen very plainly in our cut No. 4 as compared with No. 3. The lines on the cheek are distinctly shorter than those of the ordinary coarse impression. This probably was due to the better workmanship at the time of the cleaning of the plates. This did not last long, however, and we find, within a year or two, specimens as coarse as any produced before the cleaning of the plates.

2 Lepta.—The earliest stamps of this value are of a pale brown tint, varying from light to dark. These were followed in 1865, or possibly 1864 as stated by some authorities, by stamps printed in bistre of various shades. The color of the paper may be called cream, there being some difference between the stamps in the depth of the shade of the paper. Later issues became quite yellow and in 1872 we find the stamp upon paper of the very thin transparent quality which was so common between the years 1872 and 1876. There is, however, a slight difference in the quality of the thin paper used for the two-lepta stamp and the higher values. The thin paper of this value does not show the same regular wove quality that we find in stamps of higher values but it is equally thin and the gum, in the cases of unused stamps, soaks into the paper in the same way as it does in other values. The cleaning of the plate of this stamp produced fair colors and good impressions. They are found both in light and dark shades.

From 1880 onward we find the palest shades which, in some cases, have a great deal of yellow and in others bistre is the pronounced tinge. The print of these latest stamps is exceedingly coarse, the lines running together

in most cases as in our cut 5.

5 Lepta.—The early specimens of this value are green with a tendency toward the yellow rather than the blue green tinge. They vary in depth from light to dark, although, no specimens that we have seen before 1866 are very dark. Occasional specimens are found of a blue green tinge but this does not seem to have been an ink used to any great extent in making the earlier printings of this value. There is great uniformity in color, varying only from light to dark, until we reach the period when the thin paper began to be used. The cleaning of the plate in 1870 was not accompanied by any marked change in the shades, so that these stamps are more easily selected by the general clearing up of the whole design which usually appears in the cleaned plates than by any marked variation in color. The paper of these stamps was at first of the ordinary character and had a greenish tinge. The same shade of paper is found on the stamps of 1872 to 1876 during which period a thinner quality was used having a distinct wove appearance. The stamps of the cleaned plate are found on this paper and specimens in 1876 of a distinctly blue green color may be found. In this year the paper was changed to a creamish and the color of the stamp partook very much more of the yellow green character than did those of the previous issues.

These stamps on cream paper come both light and dark and in a very

large number of intermediate shades.

orange shade. The intensity seems to vary very little and this mainly because of the use of a greater or less quantity of ink. The color of the paper is of that indefinable shade between blue and green which we have chosen to designate as greenish. In some specimens, however, the impression upon one is that the color of the paper is bluish. In 1865 a distinctly blue paper came

into use and, at the same time, some stamps appeared in a red orange tint. In this year also we find the beginning of the constant variation which is always afterward apparent in the ten lepta stamps. We find in 1870 a recurrence to the use of a clear orange of quite uniform shade. It has a little more red in it than that of the earliest stamp. This is in connection with the cleaning of the plate and the ink was probably provided by or for the printer who undertook the work of renovating them. From 1871 to 1875 the variation in shades is repeated so that the stamps which come during these years are found in all tints from the lightest orange to a bright vermilion. The thin paper of this period is found in this stamp both in the greenish shade, which is quite scarce, and in the pale lilac which was used for this value only at this time. The first of January of 1876 we find the color of the paper changing to creamish and all the stamps of this value issued after this time are found on this paper in orange, red orange or vermilion shades from light to dark. After the use of the figure upon the back of the stamp was discontinued the ten lepta stamp came in yellow and orange of a much lighter tinge than that commonly used before.

20 Lepta.-This stamp, because of its large use, gives us the greatest variation among the stamps of Greece. The blues of the earliest issues are difficult to describe. The clear brilliant sky blue is to be found in the earliest specimens of the coarse print. This shade grows duller in 1865, and in early 1866 we find a brilliant blue, almost an ultramarine. This was followed by a change in the paper which at first was bluish but in this year was changed to a greenish shade. The shades vary from light to dark until, in 1870, we have the blue of the cleaned plate which, from its fine characteristics, has frequently been confused with the early clear impression. Very much coarser stamps in their general appearance and execution came out after the period of these cleaned plates. The tints vary from dull blue to ultramarine until the period of the thin paper which we sometimes find in a pronounced blue shade. The creamish paper of ordinary wove quality was introduced in 1876 and a brilliant ultramarine was used in printing upon them. followed by blue stamps upon the same paper and these varied very much in shade. The difference between the blue and the ultramarine in these stamps is sometimes very difficult to discern. Collectors will do best, in placing these stamps in their collections, to select pronounced shades only of the different stamps. This ultramarine stamp on creamish came without the figure on the back in 1881 and in April 1882 we find the color changing to carmine which varies from light to dark during that year. The rose shade was used in January 1883 varying from the palest to the deepest tints. In January 1887 this stamp was used for a comparatively short time upon bluish paper, but it is probable that the use of cream paper was not given up at all as this continues until the end of the issue of this type,

(To be continued.)

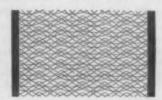


History of the Postage Stamps of Alsace and Lorraine.

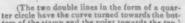
By JULES BOUVEZ.

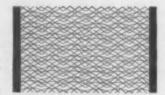
(Continued from page 226.)

In order that our readers may be better able to distinguish the normal network from the inverted network on stamps of Alsace-Lorraine, we give below enlarged drawings showing the distinction between the two.



NORMAL NETWORK.





INVERTED NETWORK.

(The two double lines in the form of a quarter circle have the curve turned towards the bottom of the stamp and the point towards the top.)

(The two double lines in the form of a quarter circle have the curve turned towards the bottom.)

It will be easily understood that a stamp with inverted network cannot be called an error, for all the stamps on a sheet have the same defect, which was produced while striking off the sheets, packets of these having been accidentally placed in various ways at the time of the second printing (that of the figures and letters of the stamp). It will also very easily be understood that the sheets of stamps with inverted network would be more numerous when the work of striking off was done with greater haste. The less the engraving was visible, the more frequent were the errors, naturally. This is the explanation of the fact that the sheets of 10 centimes bistre, the network of which was hardly visible on a great number of sheets, were, much oftener than the others, reversed on the second impression plate. In fact, more than one third of the 10c stamps have the network reversed. We will add, however, that it is principally on the stamps cancelled from January to March, 1871, that this inverted network is met with.

Each sheet of the stamps of Alsace-Lorraine comprised 150 pieces, that is, 15 rows of 10 stamps. If this number was chosen for the composition of the plates, it was specially in order to facilitate making up the acounts in French and German money. Thus:

150	IC	stamps	were	worth	Fr.	1.50	or	12	grosch	en	
150	2C	- 11	66	54		3.00	6.6	24	- 16		
150	4C	61	64	26		600	66	7	thaler	18	gr.
150	50	65	66	68		7.50	66	2	66		0
150	-	66	46	44		15.00	64	4	66		
150		0.0	66	66		30.00	66	8	44		
150		0.0	66	66		37.50		10	66		

292

- 29. 20c ultramarine blue, normal impression, network normal.
- 30. 20c ultramarine blue; the figure "2" is found between the letters 'c" and "E" of "CENTIMES;" network normal.
- 31. 20c ultramarine blue; the figure "2" ends over the left stroke of the letter "T" of "POSTES;" network normal.
- 32. 20c dull blue, with the letters of the word "POSTES" thick, network normal.
- 33. 20c dull blue, with the letters of the word "POSTES" thin, network normal.
- 34. 20c dull blue, with the letter "E" of the word "CENTIMES" defective, network normal.
- 35. 20c du'l blue, with the letter "M" of the word "CENTIMES" taller than the other letters; network normal.

SECOND PRINTING .- OCTOBER 28TH, 1870.

The stamps of this printing are distinguished from those of the previous one not only by the shades and varieties of impression, but also by the length of the word "POSTES," which varies from 11¾ mm. to 12½ mm in the second printing, whereas this word is always 12½ long in the stamps of the first printing. This comes from a difference in the fount of type used for the second printing, and also from the distances between the letters, which vary according to the thickness of the pieces of metal used to separate the letters one from another.

- 36. 1c olive gray, normal impression, network normal, light gray ground.
- 37. 1c olive gray, normal impression, network inverted
- 38. Ic olive gray, network normal, the word "POSTES" in thin letters measuring 1134 mm.
- 39. Ic olive gray, network normal, the word "POSTES" in thin letters measuring 12 1/3 mm.
- 40. IC olive gray, inverted network, the word "POSTES" in rather thin letters measuring 12 mm.
- 41. 2c red brown, normal impression, network normal; the word "POSTES" in thin letters measuring 11 3/4 mm.
- 42. 2c red brown, normal impression, network inverted; the word "POSTES" in thin letters measuring 11 3/4 mm.
- 43. 2c red brown, normal impression, network normal; "POSTES" in thin letters measuring 12 mm.
- 44. 2c red brown, normal impression, network normal; the word "POSTES" in thin letters measuring 12 1/2 mm.
- 45. 4c lilac gray, normal impression, network normal; the word "POSTES" in thin letters measuring 1:34 mm.
- 46. 4c lilac gray. normal impression, network inverted; the word "POSTES" in thin letters measuring 113/4 mm.
- 47. 4c lilac gray, normal impression, network normal; the work "POSTES" in thin letters measuring 12½ mm.
- 48. 10c bistre yellow, normal impression, network normal, brown.
- 49. 10c yellow brown, normal impression, network inverted, brown.
- 50. 10c yellow brown, network normal, yellow brown; having the bar at the base of the figure "1" ending at the right of the last stroke of the letter "N" of the work "CENTIMES." This peculiarity has been observed on about ten stamps only on each sheet.
- 51. 10c bistre, network normal; the bar forming the base of the figure "1" ends at the left, exactly below the first "E" of the word "CENTIMES."
- 52. 10c bistre, network normal; the figure "1" is placed directly over the first "E" of the word "CENTIMES."

- 100 brown bistre, network, normal; the word "POSTES" in very thin letters.
- 10c brown bistre, network normal; the word "POSTES" measuring 12 1/3 54. mm. and having the first four letters thick and the other two thin.
- 10c brown bistre, network inverted, otherwise the same as variety 54. 55. 10c yellow bistre, network inverted, yellow brown, with the letter "T" 56. of "POSTES" 1/3 mm. higher than the other letters.
- 57. 10c pale brown, network normal, yellow brown, with the letter "M" of the word "CENTIMES" thick and the others thin.
- 58. roc pale brown, network normal, yellow brown, with the first letter of "E" of the word "CENTIMES" thick and the others thin.
- Ioc dark yellow, network normal, with the bar of the "T" of "POSTES" 59. hardly visible.
- 60. 20c blue, normal impression, network normal, the word "POSTES" measuring 12 mm.
- 20c blue, normal impression, network inverted. 61.
- 20c blue, network normal; with the figure "2" of "20" beginning exactly over the letter "E" of "CENTIMES"
- 63. 20c blue, network normal; the word "POSTES" measuring 1134 mm. 64. 20c blue, network inverted; the word "POSTES" measuring 113/4 mm.
- 20c blue, network normal; the first "s" of "POSTES" smaller than the 65. other letters and the word measuring 121/3 mm.
- 66. 20c blue, network normal; the second letter of "POSTES" lower than
- the others, the word measuring 12 mm.
 67. 20c blue, network normal; the letter "P" of "POSTES" higher than the others; the word measuring 121/3 mm.

It was on the occasion of this second printing that the two new values,

5c green and 25c dark brown, were created.

In these two values there exist the normal and inverted networks and the varieties of shades and impressions which we have met with in the other values. However, in the 5c there exists only one width of the word "POSTES," 12 1/2 mm.

- 68. 5c olive green, normal impression, network normal.
- -69. 5C " 65 45 65 inverted.
- normal. 70. 5c gray green, 44 66
- 71. 5c yellow green " 72. 5C inverted.
- 16 84 66 73. 5c light green normal. 65 46
- inverted. 74. 5C 75. 5c olive green, network normal; the final "s" of the word "POSTES" is smaller than the other letters.
- 76. 5c olive green, network normal; the letter " m" of the word "CENTIMES" is thick.
- 77. 5c olive green, network normal, light gray, normal impression.
- inverted
- 79. 5c yellow green, network normal; the letters of the word "POSTES"
- 80. 25c dark brown, normal impression, network normal.
- 81. 25c brown, " 66 44
- 82: 25C " inverted. 4) 83. 25c black brown "
- 84. 25c brown, network normal; the figure "2" beginning over "E" of "CENTIMES."

- 85. 25c brown, network normal; the figure "2" beginning at the extremity of the letter "C."
- 86. 25c dark brown, network normal; the figure "2" beginning between the "C" and the "E" of "CENTIMES."
- 87. 25c brown, network normal; the figure "2" beginning at the right extremity of "C."
- 88. 25c light brown, network normal; the final "s" of "postes" thick, the other letters thin, the word "postes" measuring 12½ mm.
- 89. 25c dark brown, network normal; all the letters of "POSTES" thin, the word measuring 12 mm.

In addition to the imperfections and irregularities in the founts of type which we have enumerated above, there are yet others, but they are so very slight as to be hardly perceptible.

If we limit ourselves to the 89 varieties described herein, we shall be able, from the point of view of their rarity, to class them in four categories.

(To be continued.)

Some Historical Notes on the Hawaiian Islands.

By H. B. PHILLIPS.

On a scale map of the Pacific Ocean, with a pair of dividers, using Auckland, New Zealand, as a fixed point, describe a sweep with a radius of 3800 miles; with Yokohama, Japan, as a second point describe another of 3440 miles radius; and with San Francisco as a third point, describe another of 2090 miles; at the place of intersection of these three arcs of circles, some little time back in the life history of our earth, something happened.

We cannot say positively what it was, or the exact sequence of events, but the visible results lead us to believe that it was something like this: Our earth was at first gaseous, then molten and as the cooling process proceeded, partly solidified, the cooling and contraction of its crust became slower and slower until the internal part was cooled by conduction almost at the same rate as the external part by radiation, and a period of comparative quiet ensued; then, after a time, the gain of heat from the sun balanced the surface loss and the crust ceased to cool and contract, while the hot interior lost heat by conduction through the crust and continued to shrink, so the crust in time got to be too big for the contracted interior, just as the loss of water from a shriveling apple causes the surface to wrinkle. So the shrinking interior of the earth caused its surface to crush and wrinkle, sometimes the efforts of the crust to fit itself to its shrinking contents would produce such enormous pressure as to heat and fuse the rocks, the molten substance would fird vent, assisted perhaps by any steam converted water that may have found access through cracks in the ocean floor, the hot irrupted matter would melt the sides of the outlets and form circular craters overflowing and forming the slopes of great volcanic cones.

And thus it was, at the place I have indicated, that the Hawaiian Islands were born, children of the fire god Pele, thrust up from the mighty depths of the ocean.

This action is not yet completed, the upbuilding of the island of Hawaii, the newest and largest of the group, is still in progress. Its active volcanos of Mauna Loa, (13675 ft. high) and Mauna Kea (13800 ft.) occasionally discharge some cubic miles of molten lava, mud and ashes, in a manner impossible to describe but terribly fascinating to behold. The great irruption of 1868 was an exhibition of nature's forces I shall never forget, coupled as it was with a tidal wave on one occasion that, rushing in over the barrier reefs and up onto the land, gave the impression the island was sinking into the ocean, as all thought at the time.

The island of Maui, the second in size of the group, possesses the largest volcanic crater known, that of the extinct volcano called *Haleakala* or house of the sun, the crater rim being about 28 miles in circumference and nearly

2000 feet deep to its floor below.

It is at or near Makewao on the northwestern slope of this mountain that tradition locates the thrifty postmaster who, having a supply of the early numeral issue of stamps that had become obsolete, instead of destroying these as directed, used the sheets to paper the interior walls of his pantry and subsequently, when the original job needed repairs, repapering over them with old newspapers. They are supposed to repose in their unknown grave to the present day. In terms of Mark Twain, German, freely translated:

"Tears cannot bring thee back to life, therefore I weep."

When and how these islands were first peopled is not known. Mr. Forander, who has made an exhaustive study of their folk-lore, has indeed, and with great probability, traced back their history to the 5th century of our era. A study of the language of the natives indicates an affiliation with the peoples of all Polynesia, they being one unit of the mass of human drift that flowed eastward with wind and currents from the continent of Asia, the cradle of the human race. Their ancestors were by no means a savage people when they entered the Pacific, their elaborate historical legends show that they possessed a considerable amount of civilization, knowledge and culture, but that during their residence in these islands, the race has greatly deterioriated.

In religion they were polytheists. Besides many gods in common, every one had a special god that was declared at birth. These gods were supposed to dwell in animals, trees and inanimate objects, but were immaterial spirits. They believed in the existance of a spirit after the death of the body.

Their form of family relation was cousanguine, that is: brothers with their wives and sisters with their husbands possessed each other in common. Their words expressing relationship were four, ancestors and descendents, and two words for the sexes. They had no word for female virtue.

Their great and strongest law was the *tabu*, meaning sacred or forbidden. Its operation was universally respected. Any object whatever, no matter how much coveted, could be left in perfect safety entirely unprotected, safe from

molestation, by simply announcing it to be in a state of tabu.

It was something akin to the refuge of the sanctuary in vogue in Europe during the Dark Ages, and it is a pity our modern civilization does not contain something of an analagous character that all would respect as faithfully as those children of nature respected their tabu, a sort of court of last resort from which all agree there could be no appeal.

To Jaran Gaetano, a Spanish navigator, must be given credit for the first discovery of these islands in 1555, he having charted them and named

the largest of the group, La Mesa, now called Hawaii.

This was 223 years before Capt. Cook first landed on the island of Kauai, which event took place on the 19th of January, 1778. Returning a year later, Cook was killed by the natives of Kealakekua Bay. His memory is perpetuated by a monument erected on the spot, and a star advertisement in all the school histories of the land.

Capt. George Vancouver was the great and good benefactor of the islands, introducing useful plants and seeds, and also cattle and sheep, while Cook and his quasi free booters brought to them disease, firearms and the art of distilling rum; which trinity of civilization in 25 years time decreased the

population by more than one half.

Hawaii from a naval standpoint is the great strategic base of the North pacific ocean. Commercially it became the crossroads tavern to the early fur traders and hide drodghers and, when the whale fisheries sprang up, became the headquarters of trade for both mainland and ocean, and so continued until the discovery of gold in California shifted the commercial center to San Francisco.

During the first part of the nineteenth century these islands exported large quantities of sandal wood, which was a mine of wealth while it lasted.

The forests of this wood have long since disappeared.

Silk, coffee, wheat, rice, tropical fruits and pulu have been exported, but sugar is now and has been for many years the staple article of export. From inside information I am able to say the sugar crop of 1901 will reach the great amount of 350,000 tons of 2000 pounds each, nearly nine-tenths of which will enter the United States through the port of San Francisco.

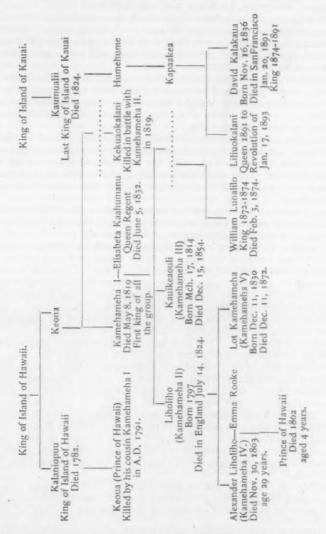
The first settlement intended to be permanent was made by a company of American missionaries from New England, who landed on April 4th, 1820, they soon reduced the language to writing and printed the first book in the Hawaiian tongue in 1822. They and their descendents have since continuosly occupied the islands and dominated the political history of the group. The Crown of Great Britain claimed the islands by virtue of Capt. Cook's discovery, the previous Spanish discovery being either ignored or unknown. In Feb., 1790, Kamehameha I, and his chiefs placed Hawaii under protection of Great Britain and the British flag was hoisted on shore. In 1815 Russia built a fort at Waimea on which Russian colors were displayed. The first treaty with the United States was concluded in 1826, between Queen Regent Elisabeta Kaahumanu and Commodore Thos. Ap. Catesby Jones. In 1842 President Tyler asserted the superior interests of the United States in and to the islands, which claim was admitted some years later by Lord Palmerton, then Premier of Great Britain.

On Feb. 25, 1843, the islands were ceded to Great Britain, the British flag was hoisted in place of the Hawaiian for five months following and the country governed by a mixed commission until the end of July of the same

vear.

On Aug. 25, 1849 a French admiral landed an armed force and took possession of all the government buildings. In 1851 on a repetition of French interference a deed of cession to the United States was drawn, signed by King Kauikeaouli (Kamehameha III.) and ratified by the Legislature. Although finally declined by the United States, it served its purpose and the French interference was dropped. Since that time there has been no serious effort on the part of any foreign power to obtain control of the islands.

The reigning kings, their relationship and descent can best be briefly shown by the annexed genealogical chart.



All or nearly all of these have been depicted upon the various issues of stamps; some catalogues will tell you how to distinguish the portraits by name. Some 15 or so years ago the Honolulu postmaster sent out complete sets of current stamps neatly mounted on a sheet, and giving name of each portrait and date of issue of stamp. Our American catalogues might allow space for this information in future editions to advantage.

It will be noted that our government hesitated many years upon the question of territoral expansion beyond the limits of the main land, that these islands were the first to be considered and the long consideration of their claims ripened the idea and made it possible of accomplishment, only waiting for some favorable opportunity to agitate the stem of this tropical persimmon sufficiently to cause it to drop into Uncle Sam's ready basket.

For better or worse they belong now to this country, and to this country they will continue to belong. A hundred years from now these same islands will have become the most important piece of territory in all the United

States of America. Aloha nui.



Our English Letter.

By Edward J. Nankivell.

The long kept secret as to the purchaser of the Castle collection of unused Europeans for £30,000 is out at last. The *Philatelic Record* in its October number states definitely that the mysterious buyer is Mr. W. W. Mann. The secret had oozed out for some time behind the scenes, but it is now common property. The announcement has led to quite a flutter in certain dealing circles. The minor lights now calculate upon a little plucking on their own account. Consequently there is a general inquiry as to the address of this thirty thousand pounder. But here again it is understood that there is a bit of a difficulty.

Mr. Mann exhibited some of his Castle treasures at the recent exhibition at the Hague. Hence the publicity of his discovery.

I am told that he has many fine things in Europeans apart from the Castle collection.

I note that a journal on your side has started trying to persuade philatelists that it is absurd to insist upon mint condition, and that it goes so far as to say that stamps are all the better for being rather out of condition, especially in the matter of gum, which according to this authority, is much better away. Surely that writer must have had his tongue in his cheek when he wrote that, and have said to himself, "I wonder how many fools I can gull."

No amount of writing will ever convince a collector of anything, no matter what it may be—coins, stamps, old engravings, china, furniture, etc.—that damaged stuff is just as good as treasures in mint condition.

At the same time, it is equally clear that mint condition is getting every year more and more scarce in old stamps, so scarce that copies off mint condition will have to be accepted in increasing numbers.

It is an ominous fact that governing authorities are taking special note of "sales to collectors" in their budgets of annual receipts and expenditure. The latest case is that of Gibraltar, where a decrease is partly accounted for by reduced sales of stamps to collectors. It is not a far cry from making such notes to suggesting the remedy of catering specially for such classes of customers.

The question of remainders is closely connected with this question, much more closely than most people probably imagine. Some countries, that make or have been making large calls upon the collector's pocket, have been counting many of their chickens before they were hatched, and the result has been large remainders. Portugal is particularly, a case in point. It has been asserted that the revolt of collectors against unnecessary issues was an abortive revolt. Portugal was a great sinner, and was specially condemned. Now, what says Portugal? It is compelled to confess that its overprinted rubbish has been accumulating, unsold, at a terrible rate, to the extent, it is said, of a remainder stock in hand representing a face value of a quarter of a million sterling! This rubbish, we are told, will shortly be disposed of by

auction at Lisbon. And then what becomes of those who backed their belief in the futility of the agitation by buying the condemned stuff, as they advised their dupes to do?

I should not be surprised to learn that before long sets of Portuguese

Colonies may be had at very nominal prices indeed.

And at the merest fraction of face value they will probably pay the dealer a great deal better than at the issue rate, for even such stuff is worth a few cents per pound weight; and as a great many of the regular issues must have suffered with the rest, some good wholesale bargains may be in prospect for the young collector.

We are anticipating a very fine show of South Africans at the forthcoming exhibition at the Philatelic Society of London in November. I hear that Orange Free State and Orange River Colony are likely to be shown in complete panes through most of the varieties. In Transvaals there will no doubt be a grand show of rarities, for the country is now highly specialised by some of our wealthiest collectors. Personally I am not exhibiting. To break up for exhibition a collection extending over five volumes is a work for which I have neither the time nor the inclination. I shall infinitely prefer to see others treasures. At the same time my collection is always open to inspection by friends. It is unfortunate that the space at the disposal of the Society is so limited, for very considerable space is needed to show specialised collections of the South African countries. At best, the exhibition will have to be a case of the pick of the pick. And that it is certain to be.

It is curious to listen to the complaints of some dealers as to the members of the premier Society as buyers. The general verdict is that the bulk of the members are not worth a cent as customers. There are few things that are more enjoyable than to start some of our dealers on this topic. It fairly raises their wool. They admit that the said members in an exhibition carry everything before them, so I suggest, as an explanation, that dealers must have presented the stamps to them. A little while ago a dealer assured me that a certain member never bought a stamp of him. Had I chosen I could have opened his eyes. Many of the members have an idea that they get on better by deputy, and they act accordingly.

The issues of the Orange River Colony, with their many varieties in each pane of sixty, have led to something like a furore of collecting in sheets, or rather, in panes. The ordinary mortal is out of it entirely in such a fashion, but there is no questioning the philatelic wisdom and interest of the practice. It is to be hoped it will not lead to needy states and countries working the business of varieties to that end.

By the way, talking about sheets of Orange River Colony, it is now an open secret that there have been two large lots of complete panes of the 1d. 6d. and 1s. of the first issue of the Orange Free State on sale lately, running into quite enough to keep the price of the first issue at a reasonable price for some time to come.

The Hague Philatelic Exhibition.

Notes on Most of the Exhibits and Lists of Awards. By F. E. Wilson.

(Continued fom page 281.)

Class IX.-Division B.

Collections of three countries of Africa or Australia, with the exception of Dutch Indies and specialised collections.

P. Jorissen Pczn.-Silver medal.

Egypt and Soudan, Gambia and Madeira. These were a nice lot of un-

used only.

Gambia; first and second issues complete; 1880, two good shades of the 6d, and one copy of the 1sh green. The Madeira contained a few used specimens in addition to the unused.

P. Goffin van der Star .- Bronze medal.

British Bechuanaland, British Central and East Africa.

British Bechuanaland: 1/2d black, surcharged in red and black, unused (No. 4a).

British Central Africa: first issue, £5 used postally.

British East Africa: first issue was short of the 12 on 2d green.

1895: the complete set was shown used, surcharged "British East Africa" on the old Company's stamps. The later issues were complete used, without varieties.

Miss Berenbak. - Bronze medal.

Congo, Egypt, and Tunis.

There were two other competitors in this division viz :-

D. M. De Heer, who showed Azores, Madeira and Transvaal. The two former countries contained nice sets of the first issue imperforate. The Transvaal were a poor lot; a number of the first issues being reprints.

A. Hoevels showed a small lot of Egypt, Macau and Persia.

Class X .- Division A.

Special collections of any one of the following countries. Bolivia, Buenos Ayres, Mexico, Uruguay, United States of America, and Columbia and States.

William Moser .- Gold medal.

Mr. Moser's superb exhibit of Buenos Ayres worthily represented American philately at the Hague, it was an easy first in its class and one of the finest exhibits in the whole Exposition. The unused included:

Note.—The numbers given are from the 60th Edition of the Standard Catalogue.

1858 issue.

Twenty shades of the dos pesos, ranging from blue to deep indigo.

Tres pesos: four shades of deep green, seven of yellow green, one very fine grass green shade and a copy with error "TRFS".

Cuatro pesos vermilion three in the deep and two in the pale vermilion. Cinco pesos orange: two in a pale shade, and two in deep orange, one specimen in the ochre color.

Cuatro Reals: six shades of deep brown, one being an error of inscription "AIPES" instead of "AIRES;" seventeen specimens varying from pale brown to brown, one inscribed "CUENOS."

In pesos brown: fifteen copies and one doubly struck.

1850 issue.

In pesos blue: fourteen singles, from pale to indigo blue, and a pair each of the pale and indigo blue, three copies doubly printed, also a reconstructed plate of 48 (8x6) consisting of unused and used specimens.

An entire sheet of the reprint of the IN pesos blue (one of the three printed) in six rows of six and containing one tête bêche.

Two pesos blue: fourteen singles and a vertical pair, also two of the error "CUA" not erased.

1860 issue.

Nine clear impressions of the 4r green on bluish, fifteen coarse impressions ditto, one being on quite white paper.

r peso blue: four pages of fine and worn impressions, including three doubly struck copies.

2 pesos vermilion on yellowish: thirteen copies of clear and coarse impressions.

1 peso rose on yellowish 1862: twenty-four coarse impressions, one being a singular "blobby" print.

2 pesos blue: sixteen copies.

The following call for special attention among the used:

Ten specimens of the tres pesos green, varying from apple to deep blue green, also two errors of transfer of this stamp, viz: "CUENOS" and "BOENOS AIPES."

Three cuatro pesos vermilion.

Three cinco pesos orange, and ditto yellow.

The cuatro pesos (4r) brown included a vertical and horizontal pair, and also a single copy inscribed "CUENOS."

In pesos brown, ten copies and two double impressions.

1859: the in pesos blue included a fine horizontal strip of three.

To pesos blue, twelve copies.

1860: The 4r green were all on bluish, and included six vertical and horizontal pairs. The t peso blue was represented by a fine lot of shades, including one double print, also four pairs and block of four. 1860, 2 pesos: nineteen shades, ranging from pale to deep vermilion. This was the only value of this issue not shown in a pair.

1862: I peso rose, included two vertical pairs and a strip of four;

vertical strip of three 2 pesos blue.

S. J. Van Den Bergh. - Silver medal.

For a special collection of Mexico and Guadalajara, consisting of unused and used specimens, and split stamps on original letters.

J. Hüpfeld .- Bronze medal.

United States of America. These were a very ordinary lot of used and unused specimens, not properly divided into the various printings and types, and including a number of large blocks of some of the commoner values of the later issues.

D. M. De Heer. - Bronze medal.

Uruguay. Collection of unused and used, single copies and a number of blocks of four. The Official stamps were well represented, and included a pair of 25c pink and blue 1898-99 (No. 272) used on entire envelope.

There were two other exhibits in this division, Mr. Van Den Bergh showed Columbia and States used and unused, and Mr. W. Moser showed his very fine collection of United States government issues and locals. The following is a short description of the latter gentleman's United States.

1845, New York, 5c.

These were a very fine and strong lot, including one unused unsigned original; 7 unused single copies, showing varieties of signature, among them the following abnormal varieties: a copy with double line at bottom, one with extra line at top and through "of" of "office," one showing "five Cents" doubly struck, and one with dot below "E" of Cents"; 5 used singles and a pair ditto, 8 singles and 3 pairs used on original covers.

One single copy used on original with a New York Carriers' stamp, 3c

black on blue, 1842-46.

1842-46, New York, Carriers' stamps.

3c black on rose, 3c black on pale blue, and 3c black on deep blue ribbed paper, all unused and the following used: 3c black on pale blue, two 3c black on deep blue, three 3c black on green and a number on originals.

1851: Carriers' stamp blue on rose, used on letter.

General Issues.-Unused.

1847: 3 singles and a vertical pair, 10c black on bluish.

1851-56: Imperforate, the three types of the 1c blue, 5c, 1oc, 12c and 24c.
1855-60 perforated: Block of four, 1c blue, the upper pair being type II
and the lower pair type I; two specimens each of the three types of 5c brown;
block of four 12c black showing double perforation vertically; three 3oc;
two 24c; ard a pair of 9oc blue. A set of reprints of the eight values and a similar set of perforated proofs.

1861, U. S. in lower corners: pair of 3c perf., première gravure, and a very fine lot of shades of the later printing of the 3c, including one on double paper; 3 copies of 5c ochre; 5c brown and 10c green premières gravures perforated. 90c blue ditto imperf.; also a fine lot of perforated essays of the 3c.

1869 issue included both types of the 15c, 24c and two good shades of the 30c; 2c brown and 3c blue without grill.

Complete set of reprints 1c to 90c with an additional copy of the 1c.

The later issues were shown by single specimens of the different printings, among them I noticed the following imperforate varieties; 1870-71 pair 90c carmine; 1875, pair 5c blue; 1888, 30c orange brown.

Two complete sets of the Columbus issue, showing early and later shades.

The Departmentals included fine complete sets of Executive, Navy and

State.

General Issues.-Used.

These included an extra fine strip of four 10c black on bluish, 1847. 1851-56: Pair of 5c on letter; diagonal half of 12c black, used on letter as 6c.

1855-60 issue: pairs of 10c green, plates I and II, showing wide and narrow space between stamps; two pairs of 30c orange, on original covers.

1861: six copies of the 5c buff, and a superb pair on originals; 1, 3, 5, 10, 15. (1862-66) and 24c imperforate with good margins.

1867: 3c rose grilled all over, on original cover.

The 1869 issue was short of the three values with inverted centres.

With this exhibit were included almost complete sets of the proofs on India paper of the general and departmental issues, the Columbus set alone being on card.

Class X.-Division B.

Special collection of one American country with the exception of Curacao and Surinam and the countries covered by section A.

D. M. De Heer .- Silver medal.

Peru. This was a fine collection, containing Pacific Steam Navigation Co.: 1 real blue on bluish 1857 with Lima obliteration.

1858: ½ peso rose used and ½ peso yellow-orange used, one single copy of each, also a good number of strips and blocks of the early issues.

S. J. Van Den Bergh. - Silver medal.

This was also a very good collection of Peru, including 1858 ½ peso rose nsed; 5 single copies and three pairs ½ peso orange-yellow, and also uumerous examples of the split stamps on original covers.

Class X.-Division C.

Collections of three countries of America with the exception of Curacao and Surinam and of special collections.

D. M. De Heer. - Silver gilt medal.

For used and unused single specimen collections of Argentine, Columbia and States, and United States, only fairly complete.

A. Hoevels .- Silver medal.

For a small lot of Argentine, Mexico and United States.

Class XI.

Collections of any of the following groups: English, French, Portuguese, or the Spanish Colonies.

D. M. De Heer. - Silver medal.

This was an extensive exhibit of English colonial stamps without varieties and containing a few fine stamps.

Antigua, 1862: 6d yellow-green, imperforate, unused.

India: 1/2 red, first issue, unused.

New Brunswick: 6d and 1sh, very fine used. Nova Scotia: 1sh cold violet; extra fine used.

St. Vincent, 1883-88: unused block of twelve, 1d lake.

Western Australia, 1854-57: 2d brown on red, rouletted, used; 4d blue ditto, unused very fine, etc., etc.

Count P. Durrieu.—Silver medal. French Colonies,

L. Noël.—Bronze medal. French Colonies.

Class XII.-Division A.

Collection of rare stamps.
W. W. Mann.—Gold medal.

Mr. Mann's exceedingly choice exhibit of rarities easily outdistanced the other two competitors in its class; all the stamps were in exceptional con-

dition. The following were among the best things included:

Ceylon 4d imperforate. New Brunswick 6d and 1sh unused. Nova Scotia 1sh cold violet, used. Lady McLeod, used on original cover. Great Britain, 1847, pair 1sh green octagonal, mint; 9d straw, 1862, with hair lines, unused (No. 41); 10sh and £1 watermarked anchor unused. Unused pair Bavaria 6kr, with broken circle. 3pfg Saxony unused. Block of four Saxony error ½ n.g. pale blue, 1851, unused. Brunswick, 1852, 1, 2, and 3 sgr. unused in beautiful fresh condition. Spain the 2 reales of 1851, 1852 and 1853. Madrid 3c bronze (beautiful color) all unused; 1854 1r pale blue, used; 1865 12c blue and rose with inverted frame; imperf. and perf., both unused; 1867, 25 m. de. e. blue and rose with inverted frame used. Tuscany 60 crazie, unused, 3 lire unused. Mauritius 1d "Post Paid" first state, used; 2d ditto first state, unused, superb; 2d ditto first state, used block of four; pair of 2d filet, 1859, used. New South Wales 5d green, 1853, imperf., unused. Victoria, 1868 70, 5sh blue on yellow, unused.

J. Van Der Bergh.—Silver medal.
For various unused and used rarities, principally Europeans.

D. M. De Heer .- Bronze medal.

A number of good stamps were shown, among them being: Tuscany 3 lire used; very fine used pair Hamburg 4s green, first issue; Guatemala, 1882, 2c, 5c and 2oc with inverted centres; Cape of Good Hope 4d dark blue, woodblock; Costa Rica, 1862, ½ and 2r imperf.; Phillippine Islands, 1854, 10c carmine, 10c rose, 1 real slate blue, and two shades of 2r, all unused and very fine; 1855, 5c unused.

Class XII.-Division B.

Collections of fifty rare stamps not catalogued at more than £4 each, A. C. W. Roodenburg.—Silver gilt medal.

For small rarities in fine condition.

A. W. Polman. - Silver medal.

A similar exhibit.

W. W. Mann .- Bronze medal.

This was also a choice exhibit in medium rarities including: Tasmania, used pair of 1d blue, first issue; Great Britain, 2d blue, no white lines, very fine color unused. Naples, blue, Arms and Cross used, both superb; Western Australia 6d golden bronze, first issue, used; Bergedorf 3 and 4 sch., used together on original envelope.

Class XIII.

Collections of stamps used on the original covers.

A. W. Polman .- Silver medal.

This was a large and highly interesting exhibit, all the covers being well selected, and the stamps in very fine condition. The following call for special attention:

Naples: 1/2t blue, Arms and Cross, on entire newspapers.

Bremen: 10gr.: black, 1866. Austria, 1858: 2kr orange.

North German Confederation: 18kr bistre, rouletted, used with 10 and 30gr, the two latter being pen cancelled.

Three examples of the new French Congo. Malta: 2sh and 1osh.
Naples Sicily: 2og yellow. Mauritius: 1d "Post Paid." worn state.
Norway: four 3sk lilac, 1863-66. Netherlands: 5c yellow, error, 1891-94.

Hawaii: vertical pair of 2c black on blue grey, 1859-65, with pen can-

cellation.

Victoria: 6d black 1860. Monaco: current 5sr pale green on rose (No. 21a).

United States: 5c buff, 1861, (clipped). Netherlands, Unpaid, 1881: 1c blue and a diagonal half of ditto, used on newspaper as 1½c.

Heligoland, 1879; four 1 mark vermilion. Baden: 12kr yellow, Land-

post.

Switzerland; ten copies of the 6r Zurich. Moldavia, 1858: 54p, superb. France: 1 Fr vermilion, first issue. Spain, Madrid: 1c bronze; 4c blue, 1865, imperf., and 12c blue and rose inverted frame.

Ceylon, 1857: 1d and 8d yellow brown, used together, superb. New Brunswick: 6d yellow, also half of 5d used as 3d.

Nova Scotia: half of 6d dark green, used as 3d. Pair 8½c green.

Cape of Good Hope, 1853-64: two 1d rose, 1sh yellow green, and 4d blue wood block.

Honduras, 1891: 2 and 10 pesos. Zululand: 5sh rose, 1890-92.

St. Vincent: 4d ultramarine, 1883 88, C. A., perf. 14. Spain: 2c green, 1854.

Greece: strip of five, 1L Paris print, used with other values.

There were two other small exhibits in this class, but neither came anywhere near to Mr. Polman's fine lot, so that the other medal intended for this class was not awarded.

Class XIV.—Division A.

General collection of at least 5000 different kinds.

L. F. T. De Mattos. - Silver gilt medal.

A. Deking-Dura .- Silver medal.

W. Van Rede .- Bronze medal.

Class XIV.-Division B.

General collections of less than 5000 specimens. Miss M. Berenbak.—Silver medal.

H. S. De Bruijn .- Bronze medal.

E. S. Richartz. - Bronze medal.

It is impossible to give any detailed description of the exhibits in this class, as they were all in albums of which only one page could be seen.

Class XV.

No Entries.

Class XVI.

Collections of from 50 to 100 rarities, every stamp in a pair or block to count as one.

J. L. Van Dieten, Jr.-Gold medal.

This exhibit consisted principally of European stamps, and included a number of large blocks, and also the following:

Spain, 1851: 2 reales unused, also a copy used on original with a pair of 6r; 1852, 2r unused, and also used on letter with pair 6r; Uncut sheet of six Wurtemburg 70kr violet etc. etc.

In this class M. Jules Bernichon showed, not for competition, a very fine exhibit of rarities including 1d Mauritius "Post Office" used. Moldavia, 27 and 54p used, 108p unused. Tuscany 3 lire unused. Mauritius two 1d "Post Paid," first state used, two 2d ditto first state unused.

Class XVII.

Special collections of any one country without colonies.

R. Friedl .- Gold medal.

For Australia. The collection was not shown in the frames.

P. K. Schauff .- Silver gilt medal.

Thurn and Taxis, shown in four colossal albums which alone are said to have cost \$1000!

H. Griebert.—Silver medal.
Uruguay, same as shown at Paris last year.

P. Kossack.—Silver medal.
 For Schleswig Holstein which was also shown in Paris.

J. L. Van Dieten, Jr.—Bronse medal.
For Virgin Islands collection, principally consisting of unused.

Mr. Th. Lemaire showed in this class (not for competition) a fine collection of Uruguay and also one of France, Bordeaux issue only, in unused blocks of four, containing some very fine ranges of shades, and including 34 blocks of 2c, 32 of 4c, 27 of 5c, 20 of 30c, 21 of 40c, (no vermilion shades) and 24 of 80c, one containing the error 88.

Class XIX.—Division A.

Albums for Advanced Collectors.
G. Hamilton Smith & Co.—Silver medal.
Paul Kohl.—Silver medal.

Class XX.

Philatelic accessories with the exception of albums. C. F. Lucke.—Bronze medal.

Note.-Classes XVI and onwards were for dealers only.



The Tête Bêche Stamps of France and Colonies.

By F. MARCONNET.

From L'Echo de la Timbrologie.

Since the publication of the *" Vignettes postales," in which I devoted a special chapter to the têtes bêches of France and Colonies (pages 62 and following), I have received some new and unpublished information, thanks to the kindness of Messrs. Mahé and Durrieu.

The têtes bêches in a collection of French stamps are:

1849. Ceres type.

10 centimes bistre

15 " green

20 " black on white

20 " black on yellowish

25 " blue

I franc vermilion

i " dull red

r " carmine

1853-60. Type of the Emperor, not laureated, imperforate.

20 centimes blue

I franc carmine

80 centimes carmine

80 " rose

1862. Same type not laureated, but perforated.

20 centimes blue

80 " rose

1862. Head of the Emperor, laureated.

4 centimes gray

1872. Ceres type, perforated.

10 centimes bistre on white

20 " blue

bistre on white (small figures)

25 " blue

to " bistre on rose (small figures)

Reimpressions.

1 franc carmine (Empire)

Stamp not issued.

20 centimes blue (type of 1849)

^{*}Les Vignettes Postales de la France et de ses Colonies by F. Marconnet. Nancy, 1807.

In this list are included three stamps which do not appear in the "Vignettes postales." They are: the 10 centimes bistre on rose of 1872, which I overlooked; the 1 franc carmine (Empire) reimpression, which I did not know at the time; and the 20 centimes blue, improperly called an error of the 1849 issue. This last tête bêche has been shown me by Count Durrieu in an entire sheet.

To avoid repetition, I beg my readers to turn to the chapter on têtes bêches in the "Vignettes postales." They will find there all the historic information which we have concerning these very interesting varieties, and I will only occupy myself here in determining the place of these têtes bêches in

the sheets of stamps.

I have already said that the sheets were composed of two panes of 150 stamps each, arranged in 15 horizontal rows of 10 stamps each. To facilitate description, I will number the stamps composing a sheet from 1 to 300, assigning 1 to the first stamp at the left of the first horizontal row of the left pane, 150 to the last stamp at the right of the fifteenth row of the left pane, 151 to the first stamp at the left of the first horizontal row of the right pane, and so on, following the horizontal. The number 23 will then be the third stamp of the third row of the left pane, the number 186 will be the sixth stamp of the fourth row of the right pane. I enlarge a little on these details, because I know from experience how difficult it often is to understand a writer when figures and numeration are in question.

ISSUE OF 1849.

The sheets of the 10 centimes contained six têtes bêches, three in the left and three in the right pane. They were symmetrical, as I have been able to verify by examining two entire sheets. They occupy, respectively, places Nos. 27, 58 and 145 in the half sheet at the left and Nos. 177, 208 and 295 in the half sheet at the right. They were, then, in each half sheet, the seventh stamp of the third row, the eighth of the sixth row and the fifth of the fifteenth row.

In regard to the 15 centimes green, positive information has always been wanting. We only know that the tête bêche was stamp No. 51 or 61 and

that there was only one tête bêche in the entire sheet.

There was a single tête bêche also in the sheet of the 20 centimes black, in place No. 93.

The plate of the 25 centimes had also a single tête bêche in the half

sheet at the left, at No. 141.

There were three têtes bêches for the 1 franc, but their position is quite unknown to me.

The 20 centimes blue, not issued, seems to have three têtes bêches; at least, to judge from a half sheet of essays on India paper and an original half sheet printed on greenish paper. These two half sheets are both from the right. The places occupied by the têtes bêches are those numbered 242, 260 and 298. I do not know if the half sheet at the left contained any têtes bêches.

ISSUES OF 1853.

The 20 centimes, head of the Emperor not laureated, did not, at first, contain any tête bêche. There was at least one rearrangement of the plate some weeks, possibly some days, after the adoption of perforation, and this transposition introduced into the sheet four têtes bêches, two at the left and two at the right, occupying identically the same positions. The symmetry

which we observe in these four têtes bêches could not have been the result of chance. These stamps occupy Nos. 10, 33, 160 and 183.

The sheet of the 1 franc carmine contained two têtes bêches similarly

placed: Nos. 131 and 271.

The sheets of the 80 centimes carmine and rose had only one tête bêche, the No. 300; that is to say, the last stamp in the plate.

ISSUE OF 1862.

In regard to the 20 centimes, perforated, not laureated, I quote that

which I wrote in the "Vignettes" and which remains correct:

"For the stamp of 20 centimes, perforated, we find three different positions for the têtes bêches, due to successive rearranging of the plates and to the substitution of new cliches for old ones.

"On the first appearance of the issue, the arrangement of the têtes bêches was the same as for the sheet of the 20 centimes, not perforated. They were the Nos. 10, 33, 160 and 183.

"Then the Nos. 10 and 160 disappeared and there remained only Nos.

33 and 183.

"Finally, there was a third rearrangement, in which there was at least one tête bêche, which was No. 20 or 170. We have not been able to determine this, having only a part of a sheet at our disposal."

The position of the tête bêche of the 80 centimes rose, perforated, is the

same as for the 80 centimes, not perforated. It is the 300th stamp.

ISSUE OF 1863.

The sheet of 4 centimes, head of the Emperor laureated, presents no tête bêche from 1862 to 1869. At the latter date, the plate was so worn that a re-making was necessary. A single tête bêche was then introduced, which was No. 175—not 85, as I have said by error in the "Vignettes."

ISSUE OF 1872.

The plate of the 10 centimes bistre on white, perforated, should have the same arrangement as the plate of 1849, since we find in the sheet of 10 centimes on rose, which was printed later, the arrangement of the têtes bêches of 1849.

It should have, then, six. But nothing is certain.

The plate of the 20 centimes, perforated, was probably rearranged, as

had already been done in 1849.

We have seen in an earlier paragraph that the places of the têtes bêches of the 20 centimes blue, not issued, were Nos. 242, 260 and 298, that is to say, stamps 92, 110 and 148 of the half sheet at the right, and that the unique tête bêche of the 20 centimes black occupied place No. 93.

I have seen two half sheets from the left of the 20 centimes, Ceres, perforated, 1872. In one there were three têtes bêches, Nos. 101, 119 and 148;

in the other there was only the No. 124.

These two arrangements indicate a complete making over of the plate in 1872, since none of the positions, except that of No. 148, agree even symmetrically with the positions of 1849. It is, however, worth noting that the têtes bêches 242 and 260 of the not-issued 20 centimes correspond to a line adjacent to the têtes bêches 101 and 118 of the 20 centimes of 1872. The plate was again rearranged in 1872, since for three têtes bêches there was substituted a half plate which had only one. I do not know if the half sheet at the right contained any têtes bêches in 1872.

I have no information in regard to the position of the tête bêche of the 15 centimes bistre on white, except that it was at the edge of the sheet. It is probable that it occupied the same place as the tête bêche of the 15 centimes of 1849.

Finally, the plate of 10 centimes bistre on rose had six têtes bêches, in places 27, 58, 145, 177, 288 and 295, like the sheet of the 10 centimes of

1849.

COLONIES .- EAGLE TYPE.

It is not strictly correct to speak of têtes bêches in the plates of the Eagle type of the Colonies, but only of stamps lying sidewise in respects to the other stamps. The cliché did not make a complete half-turn as in the têtes bêches, but only a quarter turn.

The 10 centimes alone presents stamps sideways. In a half sheet from the left, I have noticed the following positions: Nos. 25, 67 and 177. The half sheets of stamps of the Eagle type contained 180 stamps, arranged in 18

vertical rows of 10 stamps each.

COLONIES.—CERES TYPE.

The têtes bêches of the 10 and 20 centimes of the Ceres type should occupy the same positions as the têtes bêches of the mother country. These stamps are excessively rare and information in regard to them is entirely wanting.

In general the têtes bêches are rare, but there are enormous differences in their value. The following classification I consider to be correct, with

indications of the value of the price paid by collectors:

I. 1849. 1 franc dull red (unknown).

II. 1849. I franc vermilion (unknown).

1849. I franc vermilion, so-called Vervelle (Fr. 5,000 was paid for an unused copy).

III. 1849. 15 centimes green (a cancelled copy sold for Fr. 7,5co).

IV. 1853. 20 centimes blue (three copies known, two unused and one cancelled.—One of the unused was sold for Fr. 3,500 in 1895, and the other for Fr. 6,000 quite recently).

V. 1 franc, Empire, original, is estimated unused at Fr. 3,000. I do not know any cancelled copies.

VI. Empire, laureated, 4 centimes gray. Was worth formerly Fr. 3,500 unused. Stanley Gibbons found two or three sheets of this value with the tête bêche, which caused the price to fall to Fr. 1,500 or Fr. 1,800 unused. A fine cancelled copy is worth Fr. 800.

VII. 1853. 80 centimes carmine and rose. Unused Fr. 1,500, cancelled Fr. 400.

VIII. 1859. 10 centimes. Unused, at least, Fr. 1,500, cancelled Fr. 350.

IX. 1849. 25 centimes. Unused Fr. 1,500, at least, cancelled Fr

X. 1862. 80 centimes, perforated. Unused, Fr. 3,500, cancelled Fr. 200.

XI. 1872. 25 centimes blue. Unused Fr. 300, cancelled Fr. 125.

At the Lynck sale Fr. 291.50 was paid for it.

XII. 1872. 15 centimes, small figures. Unused Fr. 180. (Lynck sale Fr. 165), cancelled Fr. 125.

XIII. 1849. 20 centimes. Unused Fr. 150, cancelled Fr. 80.

XIV. 1862. 20 centimes blue. Unused Fr. 150, cancelled Fr. 30.

XV. 1872. 20 centimes blue. Unused Fr. 100, (Lynck sale Fr. 95.70), cancelled Fr. 60.

XVI. 1872. 10 centimes bistre on white. Unused, Fr. 80. (Lynck sale Fr. 74.80), cancelled Fr. 50.

XVII. 1872. 10 centimes on rose. Unused Fr. 60. (Lynck sale Fr. 66), cancelled Fr. 40.

I estimate the tête bêche of the reimpression of the I franc Empire at Fr. 700. It was sold for only Fr. 396 at the Lynck sale. I consider that the purchaser made a good bargain.

Finally, I cannot indicate a value for the 20 centimes blue, not issued,

of 1849.

The two têtes bêches of the Colonies of the Ceres types, 10 and 20 centimes, are worth Fr. 700 to Fr. 800, cancelled. I do not think they are known unused. If we make a total of the value of the têtes bêches, after having eliminated the great rarities, we will find for France alone the tidy sum of Fr. 3,860 and Fr. 1,500 for the Colonies. The prices which I have quoted are for tête bêche pairs. In blocks their value may vary considerably.

Note.—We observe that, in arranging the tête bêche stamps in the order of comparative value, M. Marconnet fails to mention the 1 franc carmine of the 1849 issue. Copies of this tête bêche have been included in several of our auction sales. M. Marconnet says he does not know any cancelled copies of the 1 franc Empire tête bêche. Mr. H. J. Duveen has in his collection a fine strip of three, used and on original cover, the middle stamp being tête bêche. The Herrick colllection, sold by us in April, 1900, contained a vertical and a horizontal pair of this variety.—S. S. & C. Co.

Portuguese Colonial Remainders to be Auctioned.

Portuguese papers report that a large quantity of the postage stamps of the colonies are shortly to be disposed of by public auction at Lisbon. Their total face value is 1,400 contos, or nearly quarter of a million sterling.

What an enormous quantity of remainders there must be, when one

bears in mind that the highest denomination until recently for the colonies

was 200 reis, or 8d!

This accumulation (remarks Mr. J. Godino in the *Philatelic Journal of India*), has been caused by issues of new types being periodically brought out in supersession of those in use. The quantities printed have been far in excess of the postal requirements of the several colonies. The centenary celebration stamps interfered with the regular and gradual exhaustion of the regular series in use, and partly contributed to the increase of the remainders. The public were not allowed to use the stamps in their possession. For instance, in Goa, a peremptory mandate of the Governor-General ordered the return to the Treasury of all the postage stamps forced out of circulation, the new ones being given in exchange. The result is the gigantic pile that is now to fall under the auctioneer's hammer.

Over ten years ago, on the introduction of the stamps bearing in relief the effigy of D. Luis, all the stamps of the Servico Postal series and of the Crown series (surcharged and unsurcharged) were, by order of the Minister, returned to Portugal and sold by public auction. These stamps could at all events claim the fact of postal naturalization in the colony, to recommend themselves to the favor of philatelists. The bulk of the stuff now being sold,

however, has never left the Lisbon mint!

- The Stamp Collector's Fortnightly.





AMAZONIA.—A few months ago various philatelic journals reported a series of stamps bearing this title. There has been some discussion as to their status, but the *Philatelique Française* now settles the question by

pronouncing them locals. We translate their remarks as follows:

"These stamps, which were not issued with any idea of speculation, were made for the account of the Carséveire Railway Company, which operates the gold mining company of the same name as well as numerous gold placer mines, which are found along the river Carséveire and its tributaries. They serve to frank correspondence transported from these places by land to Para and from there by sea to Cayenne, where the payment of postage for the Postal Union is completed by stamps of French Guiana. The issue of these stamps is entirely local and provisional, for the majority of these territories, which were part of the territory in dispute between France and Brazil, were, by decree of the arbitor rendered last year, awarded to Brazil, and, as soon as the postal service shall be organized, Brazilian stamps only will be current there. The Railway Company of Carséveire has furthermore requested and hopes to obtain from the Brazilian government a concession for the postal service which they have established, and will use the Brazilian stamps as soon as the concession is obtained."

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AZORES.—The Monthly Journal has received a horizontal pair of the 5 reis Vasco da Gama stamp, perforated all around but imperforate between the stamps.

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Brazil.—The current 10 reis stamp is now appearing in deep carmine and dark blue, instead of the much paler colors heretofore in use.

We have also found in our stock the current 50r rose, perforated 9.

\$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—A correspondent in Cape Colony sends us the

following clipping from a local paper:

"In consequence of reprints of the original Cape Colony triangular wood block postage stamps having been discovered affixed to mail matter in the post, which reprints were at no time sold by the Post Office to the public, and also in consequence of executive officers of the department, not being experts, being unable to distinguish these reprint labels from stamps of the original issues, it was decided to demonetise the whole of the Cape Colony triangular postage stamps, and to withdraw their availability for the prepayment of postage. In this connection a public notice was issued in the Gazette cancelling the availability of such stamps for postage purposes as from the 1st October, 1900."

The Monthly Journal has received various stamps of this colony overprinted with the words "KURUMAN-BESIEGED," a new value and date. They say: "The siege appears to have extended over part of two years—part, indeed, of two centuries, but we have not yet seen any used copies of the stamps; still they may have quite as much legitimate philatelic interest as some of the other South African War products."

The following varieties are described:

1. Postage stamps of the Cape of Good Hope surcharged "KURUMAN-BESIEGED," value and " 1900-1."

2d on 1/2d green
3d on 1/2d "
3d on 1d carmine
1sh on 1d "

2. With the word "POSTAGE" inserted after "BESIEGED" and the date printed "1900-1901." This is impressed on the revenue stamps of the Cape of Good Hope.

6d on 3d red on yellow

3. The same as the second variety, but with the date "1900-1901" in smaller figures.

6d on 1d green on yellow 1sh on 6d maroon on yellow 5sh on 1sh maroon on white

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DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.—The Official Gazette announces that an issue to commemorate the founding of the city of Santo Domingo is in preparation. This issue will be placed on sale on February 27th, 1902. The following description is given:

Postage stamps.

1c green.
2c red.
5c dark blue.
1oc yellow ochre.
12c violet.
20c light gray.
50c bronze.

Duarte
Sanchez
Mello
Mello
View of Santo Domingo

Official stamps.

2c red vermilion 5c dark blue 10c light green 20c yellow

There will be printed 60,000 of each value of the regular postage stamps and 50,000 of each of the official stamps. Of these, 10,000 of each variety will be reserved for the Board of Public Works and will not be sold until after June 1st, 1902.

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CEYLON.—In the JOURNAL for June we chronicled the ir 50c, surcharged "On Service." Many of our contemporaries now report this value as not having been issued, and the *Philatelic Journal of India* is authority for the statement that it is not intended to issue any stamp of higher value than 75c with this surcharge.

We understand also that the 4 and 12c "On Service" stamps, which we chronicled in January last, have not yet been put into use, though their appearance is anticipated.

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CHINA.—The Philatelic Record has seen the current 4c imperforate vertically.

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NANKIN—Mr. E. T. Parker has shown us several uncatalogued varieties of the stamps of the first issue. These are the ½c gray and 2c green imperforate vertically and the 1c rose and 2c green imperforate.

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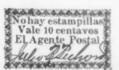
COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC.—In chronicling the issue recently made in Cartagena, in the JOURNAL for September, we listed several varieties. We now learn from *Mekeel's Weekly* that the 1c stamp is also to be found imperforate.

We illustrate the two Antioquia stamps, chronicled in the JOURNAL for October:





We also illustrate the two principal varieties of the Rio Hacha issue :





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CRETE.—We quote the following from a letter which we have received

from Messrs. Whitfield King & Co.:

"Several journals have chronicled a new 5 drachma unpaid letter stamp of a new design with head of Mercury, which we think is the stamp referred to on page 182 of your JOURNAL for July. We have just been officially informed that no such stamp has ever been issued. We think it probable it may be a fiscal stamp, but we are making further enquiries about it. It may interest you to know the exact number of high value stamps which were surcharged in red; there were 7,500 of 1 dr, 5,000 of 2 dr, and 2,500 of 5 dr."

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Cuba.—Mr. J. M. Andreini has shown us a copy of the 2c of the 1899 issue, surcharged on the 2c carmine of the United States, with the surcharge inverted.

FERNANDO Po.—Herewith we present illustrations of two recent provisional stamps, also the type of the current issue.







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FRANCE.—The Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste announces an impending change in the color of the current 15c centimes orange. Our contemporary anticipates that the new color will be the gray shade which has been adopted for this value in the Colonies.

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FRENCH OFFICES IN THE LEVANT.—The *Philatelic Record* has been shown the current 1 pia on 25c black on rose with inverted surcharge.

* * * * *

Great Britain.—Ewen's Weekly Stamp News announces that the new ½ penny stamps with the head of King Edward are now being printed. The imprimatur sheet was registered at Somerset House on September 26th. The design is described as having the head of His Majesty, looking to the left, in an upright oval, with curved label above and rectangular label below. The color is described as a somewhat "sagey green." The sheet is similar in size to the current issue of the same value, consisting of two panes of 120 stamps each and having the control letter "A".

From Morley's Philatelic Journal we quote the following information in

regard to the new one penny stamp :

"The head will turn to the left in a frame of oak leaves on one side and laurel leaves on the other. 'POSTAGE AND REVENUE' will appear at the top and the value at the bottom and these inscriptions will be in black. The color of the rest of the stamp will be the same poor tint, 'purple' we believe it is officially designated, as at present, but the stamp will be printed on rosered paper, in appearance somewhat like the current 6d. There is also a further possibility of change in as far as the watermark is concerned. Some think that it may be done away with altogether which is unlikely, but if the crown is retained it will probably be altered in shape. His Majesty is believed to be very particular as to the design of the various heraldic devices used for all official purposes, and the crown which he has selected is a Tudor crown with curved sides, quite unlike that at present employed. We must confess we are rather surprised at the idea of the Government going to the expense of a double printing in the case of the 1d stamp, and we shall be interested to learn where the compensating advantage appears."

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GREECE. - Morley's Philatelic Journal reports the discovery of a copy

of the 10 lepta of the 1889-92 issue, Athens print, on laid paper.

It appears to be the intention in this country not to miss any opportunity of profit from philatelists and tourists. The following extract from Mekeel's

Weekly is an illustration in point:

"A further announcement must now be made in regard to the 'view' cards. Most countries charge no more for cards of this kind than for the ordinary pasteboards, charging the expense of the 'views' up to advertising. Not so with Greece, each card bearing in the upper left hand corner a colorless impression of the current 10 lepta stamp, that being the extra charge for the 'view.' As there are 62 varieties of these for each of the two values, the complete set would cost (62x15 lepta plus 62x20 lepta) nearly 22 drachmae, or in the neighborhood of \$5.00."

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GUATEMALA.—We have been shown by Mr. W. C. Eaton the 1c on 10c of the 1900 issue with surcharge inverted.

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HONDURAS.—Mr. W. C. Eaton has shown us the Tegucigalpa stamp of 1887, 2r rose (No. 23 in our catalogue), with double surcharge in blue.

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BHORE.—We quote from the Monthly Journal:

"We have received a specimen of a ½a label, which we presume is one of the set which was stated nearly twelve months ago to be in preparation. In spite of the inscription 'BHORE STATE POSTAGE' at the top, we believe it to be intended solely for the extraction of *Revenue* from stamp collectors, as the post offices in that State have long been worked by the Imperial Government. We mention this curiosity by way of warning."

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GWALIOR.—A correspondent of the *Monthly Journal* reports having found a specimen of the 12a brown on red with a misprint in the Hindi surcharge, the second character being replaced by one which represents the letter "T" instead of "w."

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HYDERABAD.—The Monthly Journal has been shown, by a correspondent in India, a copy of the 4 annas stamp printed in olive green. The editor says that he has previously seen the stamp in greenish gray, but never before in a distinctly green color.

There seems to be some question as to whether this is an experimental printing, or comes from a stock which has not yet been put into circulation.

* * * * * *

ITALY.—We illustrate the new surcharges for the offices in Crete and Tripoli.





NORTH BORNEO.—Mr. A. Calman has shown us the 10c of the 1887 issue in a vertical pair, imperforate between.

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ORANGE RIVER COLONY.—We find a number of new varieties described

in our English contemporaries:

The London Philatelist says: "The South African Stamp Company has kindly sent for our inspection a pane of the 1d purple o. F. S. stamps with the 'v. R. I.' of the second printing, calling our attention to an error which we believe has not yet been chronicled.

"The first stamp of the fourth row from the bottom of each pane of the sheets has a thick 'v' and an inverted figure 'I' in place of the letter 'I' in 'v. R. I.' This variety may also be found in the 2d value of the same print-

ing, and a specimen has been received from Mr. A. D. Sonn."

The Philatelic Record has been shown an interesting error in the ½d of the printing with level stops. In this error the fraction of value is missing and the "d" is placed very much to the left. This is supposed to be an error which was discovered and corrected at an early date, as this is not to be found on panes and parts of panes which show other uncorrected errors.

The Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly reports that a gentleman, recently home from the Cape, has shown them a sheet of the 1d stamp surcharged "E. R. E.", instead of "E. R. I." We wonder if our contemporary means that the whole sheet was thus surcharged or only one stamp on it.

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PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.—Mr. C. F. Rothfuchs has shown us a block of four of the provisional issue of 1897, 20c on 25c brown (No. 200 in our catalogue), which bears two surcharges in the normal position, one inverted and another placed sideways.

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PORTO RICO.—We have found in our stock copies of the IC blue surcharged "IMPUESTO DE GUERRA 5C", in magenta, with the surcharge inverted and also inverted and double.

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QUEENSLAND.—The Australian Journal of Philately has seen the current one penny stamp perforated 9½x12.

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RHODESIA.—The publishers of the *Monthly Journal* have received a vertical pair of the current one penny stamps, perforated all around but imperforate between.

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SOMALI COAST.—The *Timbrophile Belge* reports that, owing to a shortage of 5 centimes stamps, the Governor of the Colony published a decree authorizing the cutting in half of 10 centimes stamps to supply the needed value.

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SURINAM.—Mr. Gordon Smith reports to the Monthly Journal the existence of the 2½c on 50c, of the 1892 issue, with double surcharge.

VICTORIA.—We present herewith illustrations of several values of the current issue with the word "POSTAGE" added to the design, which were not received in time for our previous number:











AUSTRIA.—In our last number we made mention of certain values of the current issue, reported in European journals, as having on the back a series of parallel bars, printed apparently in yellowish varnish. We now learn from Ewen's Weekly Stamp News that several more values have been similarly treated, and that the overprint is on the face instead of on the back, as at first stated. The object of this overprint is probably to prevent cleaning.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated.

Yellowish surcharge.

Th lilac

2h dark gray

3h bistre brown

4h blue green

6h orange

10h rose

20h brown

25h ultramarine

50h red violet

BAHAMAS.—We have received a new one penny stamp, which we illustrate herewith. The *Montreal Philatelist* furnishes the following information in regard to the design of the stamp:

"The centre picture represents a very beautiful and somewhat mysterious curiosity in the vicinity of Nassau, the capital of New Providence, the chief of the Bahamas Islands. It is a great passageway cut through the solid coral rock. The cut is about ½ mile long, 40 feet wide and about 70 feet in depth; at the end is what is called the Queen's Staircase, (cut in the rock) which leads to Fort Fincastle, built about 150 years ago on high land just above the stairway.

"The exact object of this cutting is not known, but it is presumed it was to allow the soldiers to pass to and from the harbor and fort without

observation."

Adhesive stamp.



Perforated.
Watermarked Crown and C.C.
p carmine and black

BULGARIA.—Mr. C. Witt has shown us the new issue with the portrait of Prince Ferdinand. In our list of these stamps the second color is that of the portrait.

Adhesive stamps.



Perforated.

is violet and gray black

28 bronze green and blue black

3s orange and black

5s emerald green and brown

ios rose and black brown

15s lilac rose and gray black

258 blue and black

30s brown bistre and gray black

50s dark blue and brown 11 salmon and bronze green

2l red and black

31 slate and red brown

pominioan republic.—A new series has appeared, in a design very similar to that of the 1885 issue, having the arms printed in violet and the rest of the design in various colors for the different values.

Four unpaid letter stamps have also been issued. The design is not unlike that of the unpaid letter stamps of Austria, having a large numeral in the centre and the letter "T" in a circle in each corner. Strange to say, these stamps do not bear any indication of their purpose or the name of the country.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated.

1/2c carmine and violet

ic olive green and violet

2c deep green and violet

5c orange brown and violet

roc orange and violet

20c brown violet and violet

50c gray black and violet

rp brown and violet

Unpaid letter stamps.

Perforated.

2 (c) brown olive

(0) 11 11

4 (c) " "

5 (c) " "

ECUADOR.—The German philatelic papers announce a change in the colors of the current 5 sucres stamp.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated.

5s gray black and black

FRANCE.—The Metropolitan Philatelist reports the issue of an envelope bearing a 15 centimes stamp of the current type.

We quote from Ewen's Weekly

Stamp News:

"Two exceedingly wishy-washy things, which have just been produced by the French postal department, have not, I think, received mention in your columns. I refer to the recentime wrapper and 15 centimes letter card. The former is printed in a curious feeble brown-gray, on a thin smooth straw-colored paper. The latter is in the shade of the

adhesive of the same value, on gray-Both are of the type of the adhesives of the same value."

Envelope.

15c orange on greenish

Wrapper.

1c brown-gray on straw

Letter card.

15c orange on gray

HUNGARY.—We learn from the Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal that the 6 filler stamp of the current type has been issued in a new color.

Adhesive stamp.

Watermarked Crown in circle.

Perforated.

6f olive yellow

ITALY.—Ewen's Weekls Stamp News reports the appearance of five more values in the new types.

The same journal translates a royal decree, announcing that the outgoing series of stamps will cease to be available for postage on September 30th, 1902, and will be demonetized one year after that date, after which time the postal department reserves the right of selling the remainders to collectors.

Adhesive stamps.

Watermarked Crown.

Perforated. 40c dull brown 45c olive green

50c purple

11 brown and green 21 Prussian blue and red

JAPAN.—We note in a number of philatelic journals the announcement that the inscription on the present 5 rin stamp is to be changed to ½ sen. This change was reported by us in our number for June. We have recently received a letter from a correspondent in Yokohama, bearing one of these stamps, and informing

us that the stamp was issued about two years ago, but almost immediately withdrawn in favor of the 5 rin of the 1899-oo series. Only a few thousand of the stamp were sold at that time.

Adhesive stamp. Perforated. ½s gray

LABUAN.—This too prolific country has favored us with a new series, made by surcharging the current stamps with the words "POSTAGE DUE."

Unpaid letter stamps.

Perforated.

Black surcharge.

2c green and black

3c bistre and black

4c carmine and black

5c light blue and black

6c brown red and black 8c red and black

12c orange and black

18c olive bistre and black

24c lilac and blue

MAURITIUS.—We have received the ic stamp of the current type printed in black. The value in the bottom label seems to be printed in a somewhat deeper shade than that of the rest of the design.

Adhesive stamp.

Watermarked Crown and C. A.

Perforated.

re black

MONACO.—It is reported that the 15c stamp has appeared in the colors previously assigned to the 10c.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated.

15c brown on buff

NETHERLANDS.—The current 3c stamp has appeared in a new color.

Adhesive stamp,

Perforated.

3c sage green

NEWFOUNDLAND.—We have received a new 4c stamp bearing the portrait of the Duchess of Cornwall and York, which appears appropriately at the time of the Royal visit.

Adhesive stamp, Perforated. 4c purple

NORTH BORNEO.—After a brief interval of quiet, this country has again discovered a means of providing philatelists with a new series of adhesive labels. This end has been attained by overprinting the current set with "BRITISH PROTECTORATE" in two lines.

It is also announced in Mekeel's Weekly that three stamps of the current issue have been surcharged vertically with the words "POSTAGE DUE,"

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated. Red surcharge.

tc yellow brown and black

ac green and black

6c olive brown and black

18c green and black Black surcharge.

3c lilac and olive green

24c claret and blue Green surcharge.

4c carmine and black Blue surcharge.

8c brown lilac and black

Unpaid letter stamps.

Perforated.
Black surcharge.
2c green and black
4c carmine and black
5c light blue and black

ORANGE RIVER COLONY.—The one penny reply card of the Cape of Good Hope is reported with the overprint "ORANGE RIVER COLONY," in three lines on each half of the card.

Postal card.
Provisional issue.
Black surcharge.
IXIP brown on buff

PARAGUAY.—We have received a 1 peso stamp of the same general design as the stamps of the 1892 issue. We are informed that this stamp was prepared in 1896 but has been withheld from issue until the stock of the 1 peso olive should be exhausted.

Adhesive stamp. Perforated. 1p slate

SEYCHELLES.—The Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly reports still another provisional 3c stamp for these islands. Presumably the speculators have bought up the stock of provisional issues recently reported, thus affording opportunity for this new affliction.

We illustrate two of the provisionals.





Adhesive stamp.

Perforated.
Black surcharge.
c on 10c blue brown

TRINIDAD.—Various of our English contemporaries report that the new supplies of three values have been forwarded to the Colony. From Ewen's Weekly Stamp News we learn that the stamps are printed in new colors.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated.
½p green
1p black on red
1sh black and blue on yellow

TURKEY.—Mr. C. With has shown us two new postal cards of 20 paras value, for internal and foreign use. The stamps are of the same design as the adhesive stamps illustrated in the JOURNAL for May. The card for foreign postage has the usual inscriptions in French and Turkish, with a variety of scrolls and other ornaments. The card for internal use has the inscriptions exclusively in Turkish and also has a fancy border on two sides.

The Monthly Circular states that two other Interior cards, of the same size and shape as the 20 paras cards, were issued in August last.

Postal cards.

For internal postage.

10pa green on pale rose
10x10pa " " " "

20pa carmine on pale rose For foreign postage. 20pa magenta on pale rose

URUGUAY.—The current 20c stamp has been replaced by the ship type (A56 in the catalogue), printed in new colors. To the list of current stamps surcharged "Oficial", the Metropolitan Philatelist adds the 50 centavos.

Adhesive stamp.
Perforated.
20c pale blue and black
Official stamp.
Perforated.
Black surcharge.
50c carmine

The Philatelic Society, New York.

351 FOURTH AVENUE.

For the first time since its organization the Philatelic Society, New York, has arranged for competitive exhibitions open to collectors who are not members as well as members.

First.—December 15th, 1901, best 100 different used stamps, condition and rarity to count.

Second.—January 20th, 1902, best 100 different unused stamps, condition and rarity to count.

Third.—February 17th, 1902, best 1000 straight varieties postally used, condition only to count.

Conditions:-First prize in each exhibit a silver medal, second prize a

bronze medal, if competition warrants it.

Collections are to be deposited with J. C. Morgenthau at 87 Nassau St., New York City, not later than three days before date of each exhibition; they must be securely packed, without owners name, and will be numbered and receipted for.

Judges: H. E. Deats, Chairman, J. W. Scott and J. C. Morgenthau. You are cordially invited to compete, special attention being called to the third exhibit in which a stamp of greatest rarity counts the same as the commonest specimen.

JOHN A. KLEMANN, Secretary.

Birmingham Philatelic Society.

Oct. 3d. Annual Meeting.

The election of the following members was confirmed.—Rev. F. J. Williams, Messrs. H. Savile, W. M. Gray, A. G. M. Dickson.

The following were unanimously elected members.—Messrs. G. Owen Wheeler, L. E. Bradbury, C. T. Reed, A. H. Dingwall, H. Grindall, W. E.

White, H. B Bilbrough, A. Gisborne.

It was unanimously decided to approve the recommendation of the Committee that a Permanent Collection of Stamps be formed for reference at

meetings, etc. and every member present promised to contribute.

The Society and the Hon. Sec. were accorded a series of congratulations on the remarkable and valuable additions made to the library during the past year—additions which it would be very difficult indeed to duplicate. Further particulars of the above items will be found in the Annual Report, of which 4000 copies were ordered to be printed and which should be in the members hands about Oct. 16th.

The Officess for the ensuing session were elected.

The Programme was approved as follows:-

OCT. 17.—Stamps of Great Britain and Colonies -Sale and Exchange.

Display of Society's Forgery Collection.

Nov. 5.—Display of Great Britain and African Colonies. Mr. W. B. Avery.

"21.—Discussion, Great Britain, Line Engraved Stamps, by Mr. R.

Hollick and others, followed by Display of New Issues by members, and exchange.

DEC. 5 .- Auction.

JAN. 9. 1902—Discussion, Great Britain, Embossed Stamps Mr. T.W. Peck

" 14, 15, 16, 17.—Exhibition.

FEB. 6.—Lantern Display. Mr. J. A. Margoschis.

" 27, 28.—Auction.

MARCH 6.—Display, Great Britain. Mr. J. Steel Higgins.

20.—Discussion, Great Britain, De la Rose plate Nos. 21/2d to 1s. Mr. G. Johnson.

" - Display, Ceylon. Mr. W. S. Vaughton.

April 10—Discussion, Great Britain, High Values and Recent Issues. Mr. C. A. Stephenson.

"-Display, Cyprus, Gibraltar, Malta. Mr. W. Person.

MAY 1.- Resume of Great Britain.

The balance sheet, which had been audited and found correct, showing a balance in hand of £50.17.7½ was approved. It may be mentioned that in addition to the very valuable gifts which have been made to the library

during the past year £41 196. had been spent on it.

At the suggestion of Mr. W. Scott a discussion took place on the 50 per cent. rule, with the idea of substituting net prices in the Exchange Pkts. Mr. Scott in his letter, and some of the members present, for the sake of fully discussing the matter, raked up everything plausible and otherwise in favor of net prices. But at the end it was unanimously decided to keep to the 50 per cent. rule, the committee emphasizing it by the expression of opinion that no one, who has had any experience of the inner working of a big exchange, would ever think of giving up the rule and adopting net prices; and that the advantages of the 50 per cent. system were overwhelm-

ing compared with any seeming advantages. It does not say 50 per cent. off catalogue but off prices asked and it is the only legal method of applying the lever for prompt payment. Although some of us may like full catalogue for poor specimens and would prefer net prices so that they may be less noticeable it may be taken for granted that if ever the 50 per cent. rule becomes unworkable the Exchange Club as a "popular institution" will be doomed, to the loss of dealer and collector alike.

The Collectors Club,

351 FOURTH AVENUE,

NEW YORK.

The seventy-first meeting of the Board of Governors was held at the Club house on Monday evening, Oct. 14, 1901.

Present: Messrs. Andreini, Low, Luff and Perrin.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The resignations of Messrs. Stehlin and Morgan were read and accepted. The resignation of Mr. O'Donohue, both as governor and member was accepted, and Mr. G. E. Jones was appointed on the Board to fill the vacancy until the next annual meeting.

F. C. Reynolds was dropped from membership for having failed to qualify.

The Treasurer's report showing a cash balance on hand of \$184.26, exclusive of \$1000 bond, was approved as read.

The House Committee report was read and accepted.

Moved, seconded and carried, that the Club donate a medal to cost \$25 for the best collection of coins to be exhibited at the Club house, said exhibition to be held in January, 1902, and competition to be open to all coin collectors whether members of the Club or not.

Messrs. Low, Luff and Scott were appointed as the committee to make

arrangements for the Coin Exhibition.

House Committee was empowered to purchase the necessary book cases for the Club.

The following applications having been posted the required length of time, their names were balloted upon and were duly declared elected.

Benj. C. Williams, Stockholder.

J. H. Makins,
C. B. Corwin, Subscribing Member.

J. B. Aldred, Chas. A. Bornn, Fritz. Hoeninghaus,

The following application for membership was received and posted on the bulletin board.

Carl Willadt, Pforzheim, Baden. Proposed by P. F. Bruner. Seconded by J. C. Morgenthau. Adjourned at 10 P. M.

ALBERT PERRIN, Secretary.

